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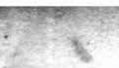

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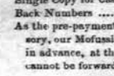

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, and 160 H. P., Captain COOMBE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO for Kurrachee, Muscat, Gwadel, Bushire and Bussorah, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

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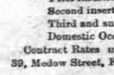
STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (850 Tons and 170 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st October at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

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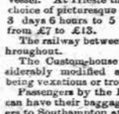
FOR SURAT.



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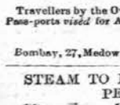
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

FOR SURAT.



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Bombay, 8th September 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Tythonus*, ALEXANDER, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay; otherwise, the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain ALEXANDER, will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

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Bombay, 11th September 1863.

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Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, and 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, Messrs. W. Cockell & Co.; Amritsher and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; In England, Rs. 20½; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

*** A few copies are being printed, for separate issue, of the "Stroll about Poona"; "Letters on Amateur Acting"; and "the Chief Towns of Sind." *Orders registered.*

In the next No., the first of a series of "Sketches of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army," to be published separately on completion. *Orders registered.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE Magazine that promises eventually to be the most prosperous of any started in India is *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*, if it continues to be conducted with the same spirit as the present. We have received the last number of this well-written periodical, and subjoin the summary of its contents. ..... The Indian Retrospect is most elaborate and careful; and is indeed the very feature which makes them most likely compendia will possess in thirty or forty years' time as references. *Mofussilite.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany for August contains an unusually large number of good articles, and is the best we have seen of the series for some time. ..... The Magazine has the best prospects for its future reputation, and quite keeps up the character for entertaining its readers which this periodical has long since acquired.—*Poona Observer.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany contains some interesting and well-selected papers. ..... The Indian Retrospect is very carefully and scrupulously compiled. ..... Altegether this serial is steadily improving, and we are glad to learn that its pecuniary prospects are encouraging.—*Bengal Harkaru.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany is unusually good. ..... We trust the day is not far distant when it will be found in every European's house in India, and in that of every educated native.—*Sindian.*

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*. It is a very interesting number, and contains much that is volatile and amusing, as well as a goodly quantity of reading that is valuable and instructive. ..... We commend the number in its entirety to the attention of our readers, and the public generally.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the May and June Nos. of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*. Both numbers are very good, though we rather prefer the former. It opens with an able and thoughtful article, entitled "India on the time and our sphere," which comes we think from the same pen as another equally interesting but less instructive article in the June No. on "Anglo-Indian Literature." ..... The May No. also contains a clever and amusing letter on "Amateur Acting," with some good advice to a rising Rosius.—*Madras Times.*

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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

{PRICES CURRENT (18th Sep. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)		Rs. 515 to 520
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	515 to 517
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	517 to 518
New Oomrsvuttee	"	465 to 470
New Compta (Nominal)	"	nominal.
New Dharwar Sawgimed	"	560 to 565
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	455 to 460
New Veerwul	"	460 to 465
New Khandeish	"	445 to 450
New Comptchee	"	482 to 483
New Accote	"	485 to 490
New Mangalore	"	480 to 485
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 0 to 7 1 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	6 12 to 6 13
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	24 to 27

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 18	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 17 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 18	Shunlee (s)	Milbanke	China, &c.
	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Zodiaque	Gautier	Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat—Mr. Kemp; Mr. Hadwick; Revd. Taylor; and two hundred and seven natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Forty-three natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Monitor*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Birkley*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Atit Rahmon Sunaker*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—480 bags surseeced, 720 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 90 bags surseeced, 135 cwt., Fernandise; 23 packages coffee, 37½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 80 packages coffee, 101½ cwt., Ralli Brothers and Co.

For Liverpool.

Duke of Newcastle.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen; 2 boxes old books; 1 box pictures, Lawrence and Co.

Gertrude.—75 bales cotton, 266 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 62 bales orchillaweed, 177 cwt., 2 qrs., 16 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co; 155 bales cotton, 542½ cwt., Muthoora Soorjee; 114 bales madderroot, 389 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Galenus.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Varsas.—107 bales cotton, 374½ cwt., Pursotum and Nanjee; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Nagurdass Permanund.

Barbara.—65 bales wool, 195 cwt., Jeetha Sewjee; 46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Remington.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Sewjee; 320 bags linseed, 480 cwt., Vusunjee Munay; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Govind Girdhur.

Deligentia.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 168 bundles country Gall, 79 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen.

Toledo.—119 bales cotton, 415½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Salette.—45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Rugoonathjee Ramdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Mohmud Pereira and Co.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1109 Jeddo (s), Brown—P. and O. Company.

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
804 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
1905 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
668 Celtia, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
999 City of Brussels, J. Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
851 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
990 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphalet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons
1325 Eurocly don, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Hanneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Stevens, Brothers & Co.
1226 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. Kinga & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—F., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR COLOMBO, CEYLON, AND TUTICORIN.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee. (c. l. Sept. 11)

FOR CALCUTTA.

Atit Rahmon Sunaker, Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 18)

MAURITIUS.

410 Ophir, Miles.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

496 Monitor, Eaton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 18)
531 Penang (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

435 Coringa, (s) Coombe—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)

FOR PENANG AND RANGOON.

680 Pattay Moobaruck, Nacoda—HajeeSoolaman. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke.

FOR MAULMAIN.

592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie S. & Co.

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1440 Eliza, Niekerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1049 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund.
Garouni (s) Arpin.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Hamoody, Nacoda.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
508 Kosuth, J. Bennett.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
192 Louisa, J. Rapson—Hajee M. Sedick.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.
397 Mucker, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
932 Princess Somawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Lutiff.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
2099 Columbian (s), G. A. Granger.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla (s), A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

340 Leucothea (Prus.) Bester,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 6, announced the arrivals of the *Columbus*, Adie from Liverpool 16th May; *Mary Stenhouse*, Finlay, from Bombay 15th August; *Armenian*, Mitchell, from Singapore 22nd August, touched at Penang 29th; *Gertrude*, Adley, from Singapore 2nd August, touched at Penang 19th; *Nonsuch*, Bernard, (port illegible) 14th June, touched at Colombo 17th August, and Madras 29th; *Revenue*, Pousland, from Mauritius 1st August, touched at Galle 22nd; *Medusa, Ulysses, Howden, Reigate*, and *Thorndean*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Dangerfield, Captain G., 17th R. A., on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.
Bayce, Lieut., 4th Regt. of Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Macleod, Lieut. C., 12th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Gilmour, Captain W., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 18TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 17th September 1863.

Regimental No. 10 Private John Anderson (Local) of the late 3rd European Regiment attached to the 109th Foot, having been convicted no less than 3 times of theft in the short space of two years the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct his discharge from the service as unworthy to remain in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

The discarge is to be carried out in the usual way on the completion of Private Anderson's present term of imprisonment, and he is to be handed over to the Officer Commanding the Kurrachee Depot in view to his being provided with a passage to Europe.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 728 of the 2nd instant, Mhadnac Suruknac read Suruknac Mhadnac.

Letter to the Editor.

THE SANITARY STATE OF THE BELLASIS ROAD.

SIR,—Knowing you to be a strenuous supporter of sanitary improvement, I write this with the confidence of knowing it will appear before your readers and those concerned, and that steps may be taken for its rectification.

On Sunday last, while proceeding to Church by the Bellasis Road, my carriage was unexpectedly brought to a stop, on the diversion caused by the Bridge (which is now near a completion), of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and where there is room only for a single carriage to pass at a time. On looking out to find the cause of the obstruction, I was instantly obliged to draw my head in again, on account of the stench which proceeded from a cart in front of the carriage, and which cart was loaded with the carcases of sundry animals, which, on enquiry from the coachman, I ascertained were part of the usual *quantum* sent forth by the "Pinjrapole," or receptacle of worn out animals, and other miscellanea sent by the natives of the Island, and which is supported by contributions, and a fund raised some years ago. On my coachman remonstrating with the cartman, on his not proceeding on his way, but blockading the road in such a manner, he replied that he could not, as there was already one of his carts blocking the road, (pardon me for saying *road*,) as it is nothing, but a cart track. On again venturing to look out, I observed at the end of the bridge which covers the Main Drain, a cart with a dead carcase in it, with its wheels up to the axletrees in the mud, and all the urgings of the driver and efforts of the bullocks could not extricate it from its position, and not till after disengaging the pair from the cart in front of us and applying them to the other one, were they enabled to proceed on their way. Not wishing to regale in the effluvia which I was inhaling, I told the coachman to turn back, but found this to be an impossibility from the narrowness of the road; I was obliged to get out and proceed to some distance away from the stench, and to stand in the broiling sun till the other cart was enabled to proceed on its way. During this time, I was taking notes of the circumstance, and eliciting information from the muccadum of the "Pinjrapoole;" who informed me that they had no other road by which to convey the carcases to the burying ground, which is situated a mile or more from the Bellasis Road on the Flats. That about half a mile or so from the burying ground an attempt had been made at a road some three or four years ago, but it is now in very bad repair, and is only wide enough for one cart to pass at a time. The approach to this was merely the common ground, alongside the Main Drain, and that this is now cut up by the B. B. and C. I. Railway who have bought the same from Government, for filling up the approaches to their bridge leaving only a few yards of spare ground, and that close to the Main Drain, and in consequence of which it is so soft, that the carts are unable to use it. I asked him why the members of the Pinjrapole Association did not send in a memorial to Government, he said that he did not know, but that the Secretary had been striving his utmost to get the Municipal Commissioners to do something towards it. I asked him if the road they were now using was not a Government one, he said no, that it was a private one, granted by the *merwani* of the owner. At this moment there came a funeral procession, and on enquiry I found the new burial grounds were also there, in conjunction with those for the dead animals. It seems that it is the general rendezvous. The men bearing the body, sank up to their ankles in the mud, and sometimes still higher. My thoughts at this moment were that, that if those concerned knew of this, and took no steps to remedy to it, they deserved to be placed as I was, in the broiling sun, for two hours, and to be bound on a truckle, and carried on the shoulders of four men along the same track, as that poor fellow was carried to his last resting place. The Main Drain which has been an eyesore to those who pass for an airing to the Breach, a nuisance to those who dwell around, and a disgrace to the Government, might easily be covered, and would then form a good permanent road and remove all the nuisances so often complained of. Of a road being wanted there can be no doubt, as the funeral processions from all parts of the Island are brought this way, as also the dead animals, which muster some twenty cartloads daily, and it would be economical on the part of Government, to cover the Drain, which they must do at some time or other on account of the increasing demand for land for building purposes. If the whole could not be undertaken at present, it could at least be carried up to the bridge which crosses it further up. I really wonder why the Byculla Club has not taken further measures in a matter that so intimately concerns them. I will cite an instance:—

A Race Ball was given, during the Secretaryship of the late Mr. McKenzie, by the Members of the Club, to which the elite of the land were invited; while the guests were at the supper table a gentle breeze sprung up, which caused the ladies to sniff and grimace, and the gentleman look blank; and in a few minutes the tables were precipitately left and the room cleared of those who had sat down to regale themselves of the good things provided; and this was effected through the agency of the Main Drain, which had sent forth a double distilled fragrance, an uninvited and unwelcome guest to the Ball. Had it not been for Mr. McKenzie sending for some of the Incense sticks, *ugger-buthee*, which the natives burn in their houses to counteract the influence of the former, the Ball which opened so successfully, would have been brought to a poor termination.

I sincerely trust these few lines may meet the eyes of the Secretary of the Byculla Club, and the Members of the Pinjrapole Association, so that they may take steps to remedy it, as it is the imperative duty of every one, to attempt to remedy such evils.—
Yours truly,
HUMANITY.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by he name and addres of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Patna, on the 2nd September, the wife of Dr. John Sutherland, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, the wife of H. C. B. Terraman, of a daughter.

At No. 6, Harrington Street, on the 5th September, the wife John Skinner, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Mussoorie, on the 8th September, by the Revd. Dr. Smith, D.D., Captain George Eugene Logan, Queen's Bays, to Louisa, only daughter of Major J. S. Thomson, H. M.'s 54th Regiment.

At St. George's Church, Agra, on the 10th September, by the Revd. W. Sigpson, Barrack Serjeant J. Grimson, Muttra, to Miss Solling, of Tunbridge Wells. Kent, England.

DEATHS.

At 4, Theatre Road, on the 3rd September, MRS. Payne, Senr., relict of the late Mr. Thomas Payne, aged 70 years.

At Nusseerabad, on the 3rd September, of remittent fever, Walter Louis, youngest son of Captain Henry A. Berry, Paymaster, 28th Regiment.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer JEDDO, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on Monday, the 28th Sept. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, SCINDE, GUADEL, MUSCAT BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE and BUSSORA, per Steamer *Coringa* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugia to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla, should however parties desire there letters, &c., be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

First Quarter ...Sunday 20d. 6h. 24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon.....Sunday 27d. 10h. 53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Dats.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	19	Venus Sets at 6h. 37m. P.M.	5 49	5 58	2 38	3 0	Date 17th September. Time—Sh. 53m. 43s.?
Sun.	20	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 58	3 22	3 49	
Mon.	21	St. Matthew, Abp.	5 50	5 57	4 17	4 24	
Tues.	22	Daybreak at 4h. 36m.	5 50	5 56	5 37	6 23	
Wed.	23	Twilight ends at 7.9.	5 50	5 55	7 7	7 50	
Thur	24	Jupiter rises at 7h 46	5 50	5 54	8 30	9 6	
Fri.	25	Jupiter sets at 7.22	5 50	5 53	9 10	9 34	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 19th.—Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subadar and Governor Hastings, 1781.

Sunday 20th.—Demerara retaken by the British, 1803.—Battle of the Alma, 1854.—Final capture of Delhi, 1857.

Monday 21st.—Battle of Preston Pans, 1745.—Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.—The fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition discovered, 1859.

Tuesday 22nd.—The British Territory ravaged by Holkar 1803.

Wednesday 23rd.—Battle of Assaye, 1803.

Thursday 24th.—Charles I. dethroned, 1640.—Boerhaave died, 1738.

Friday 25th.—Columbus' second voyage, 1492.—Lucknow relieved by General Havelock, 1857.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 29	KURRACHEE	Sept. 11
AGRA	Sept. 10	LAHORE	Sept. 9
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 23	MAURITIUS	Aug. 8
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 12
BANGALORE	Sept. 11	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Sept. 5	MEERUT	Sept. 11
CALCUTTA	Sept. 7	OUDH	Sept. 12
CAPE	Aug 8	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON	Aug 31	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 12	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	Aug 12	SINGAPORE	Aug 21

THE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

SOMETIME ago we drew the attention of our readers to the subject of Tea cultivation in India, on the occasion of the presentation to Parliament by the Secretary of State for India, of a report giving a full account of all that had been done by Government, for the encouragement of the culture and manufacture in India, of this valuable product, and which now seems in a fair way of becoming in a short time, not only one of the most important branches of Indian commerce, but also perhaps the most desirable description of cultivation for European settlers and capitalists to engage in. The Government of the North-West Provinces has now published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the report of Surgeon-Major Jameson the able Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharampore, on "the working of the Government Tea Factories and Plantations" for 1862-63; which in comparatively brief space, gives a most interesting account of what has been done during the year just closed; drawing conclusions from the experience of the past, of the most sanguine character, as to what may be expected to be done in the future. During the past year, there has been prepared at the Government Factories in the North-West, including the Dehra Dhoon, Kumaon, and Kangra; upwards of (52,000 lbs.) fifty thousand pounds; besides producing seeds to the enormous extent of 148 tons, 2 cwts., and 10 lbs.!

The financial result of the working of the plantations is thus stated:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
To 35,883·12lbs., at Rupees 1-8 per lb.	53,825	10	0
To 2,859 maunds of Seeds, at Rupees 20 per maund	57,180	0	0
Total	1,11,005	10	0
To expense of working the Plantations.	65,000	0	0
Balance	46,005	10	0
To this must be added the value of the plants distributed gratis to private Planters, viz., 7,00,000, at Rupees 3 per 100	21,000	0	0
Total Balance	67,005	10	0

All the plantations show an increase in the out-turn, the aggregate over the previous year being nearly six thousand lbs. The demand for Tea is said to be greatly on the increase in the north of India; the Superintendent says the demand for it by natives "is considerable and by one party, a Cashmeree by name Gholam Ghose 1,300 lbs. were purchased to send to Bokhara." This is an illustration of the trade that may yet be expected to be done with the countries of Central Asia, from India: when discussing recently the subject of the Russian trade with Central Asia, we pointed out that Tea was one of the articles supplied by the Russians, brought with considerable difficulty and expense from the confines of Chinese Tartary: but with the comparative nearness of the extreme borders of British territory to the southern confines of Turkistan, and better facilities of transit through Cashmere,—it is evident that in a very short time the Tea supply of Central Asia, will be mainly procured from the plantations in Northern India. The value of the Government Factories and plantations for encouraging and extending Tea cultivation may be readily surmised from the bare statement, that the enormous quantity of 77 tons of seeds, and 700,000 seedlings, were distributed gratis from the plantations last year to private planters, scattered over the various districts in the North-West, where plantations have been opened, though "this enormous quantity was very far short of the demand."

The Madras Government appears, both from the Parliamentary paper we formerly referred to, and also from Dr. Jameson's present Report, to have shown itself most creditably active in getting the Tea cultivation introduced in that Presidency: at the request of Dr. Cleghorn says the Report, "twenty four large packages of Tea-seeds were forwarded to the Secretary to the Madras Revenue Board, by whom they were sent to the Collectors of Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Malabar, and Coorg for distribution to planters." But the value of the Government plantations to private planters is not to be measured merely by the seeds and seedlings supplied gratis: "to many planters both European and Native, experienced Tea cultivators, and Tea manipulators have been given, and in every Tea Factory from Kumaon to Kangra men educated in the Government Factories are to be found." Four experienced Native Tea-makers were sent on requisition from the plantations to the Madras Government, to teach the Natives in that Presidency how to manipulate Tea; and in every private plantation it appears that the head workmen have been brought up in the Government plantations. The Tea cultivation has spread so rapidly within the last few years that the slopes of the Himalayas and large districts throughout the North-West, are now dotted with flourishing plantations. Waste land throughout the districts is being rapidly brought under Tea cultivation. The value of this land now, and the contemptuous estimation in which it was held by Government fifty years ago, is strikingly illustrated by Dr. Jameson: The Kohistan of the North-West Provinces which is now covered with plantations, "was in 1814 considered by Government as so unprofitable as to be unworthy of retention. Heirs therefore, to Hill lands which had, by right of conquest, become the possession of Government were hunted out, and all parties who had been driven from their possessions in the Kohistan by the Goorkhas in 1803, were invited to return and reclaim what belonged to them, though they had not in any way assisted in expelling the invader." A third of these hilly waste lands are fitted for Tea cultivation, and if so cultivated it is said "they would not only supply the whole of the Indian markets with Tea, but that of Europe also!" Dr. Jameson, on a careful survey of the waste and other lands fitted for cultivation with Tea, throughout British territory in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub, estimates the quantity of the tea that might be produced at, 930,000,000 lbs! a quantity he says, "equal to the whole export trade of China, and with high cultivation, the figures might easily be doubled." The Tea plants in India now thrive over "4° 30" degrees of latitude and 8° of longitude, or from the Kali river in the east, to Hazarah in the west, and from Dehra Dhoon in the south, to Ramaseral in West Gurhwal on the North, or over a tract containing upwards of 35,000 square miles; In which area—"there is a sufficient quantity of land fitted for Tea cultivation, which if so used, would produce Teas capable of supplying the whole world." The Kangra valley and the West of the Punjab are rapidly being covered with Tea plants—and this too in "a country where ten years ago the plant was unknown;" on this cultivation however the Superintendent, proposes sending in a seperate report to the Punjab Government

Dr. Jameson considers the cultivation of the Tea plant in the North-West, as no longer a matter of experiment, it has passed from the realm of experiment to that of fact. Not only this, but the culture of the Tea plant is now so general, that there is no further occasion for wrapping it up with protection and holding it in leading strings: there is ample proof that the cultivation can be profitably conducted, that it presents a safe and profitable investment, and that therefore "Government should now retire from the field and allow it to be occupied unfettered by the private capitalist." The time he thinks has now come when "Government should part with their Tea Plantations;" and he suggests that "at the end of the present season, that the Tea Plantations in Kumaon and the Dehra Dhoon be sold in fee simple to the highest bidder; that the sale be advertized in the Indian and Home papers, and that in March 1864, the highest tenders above the upset price be accepted. This would give ample time to advertize the sale in the Indian and Home papers, and at the same time the produce of this season will then be all finished, sifted, and packed, and thus ready for removal." What may be the opinion of the Government of India on the subject, we are not informed—most likely it has hardly as yet had time to consider, and much consideration is called for, before Dr. Jameson's opinion should be adopted. Though it is quite true the Tea cultivation has so thoroughly taken root in the North-Western Provinces, and in the Eastern parts of Bengal that there is not the least fear of its retrograding and dwindling—it must be remembered that these Government experiments, are intended for the benefit of all India, and they should not be given up till something has been done through their aid, for districts that have not been approached. When we discussed this subject before, we referred to the fact that while experiments were going on in Madras, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab—nothing had been done in the Bombay Presidency; nor had any Bombay Government, so far as we can learn, ever made the least effort to introduce the cultivation of the Tea plant in this Presidency. Why should this be so? There may be reasons for it, and if there are, the public would be glad to know them. At present with so much waste land in some parts of this Presidency, utterly idle and useless—people will not be easily persuaded that some of it cannot be turned to valuable uses—Tea cultivation amongst the rest.

The present Governor of Bombay, yields to no Governor in any part of India, in a sincere desire to have the resources of the district of India which he governs, thoroughly developed—nor in capacity to grapple with whatever comes before him: his attention may never have been called to this particular subject, but we certainly think it is well worthy of it,—let him call therefore upon those men in the public service, whose special business it is to inform him on such points—and get their opinion whether there are, or are not districts of waste land in the Presidency, in which the cultivation of the Tea plant might be introduced and profitably cultivated. The public ought not to be satisfied till assurance on competent authority is given on the subject, one way or other. When the disposal of the experimental factories and plantations carried on at the expense of the Government of India is contemplated, there is sur

is formed, that will gradually go over the whole estate. That labour is scarce at times, is a fact; but that very fact ought to deter men from opening out so largely. Elsewhere, men boast, and rightly too, of extraordinary corps off limited places, but here the corps seem to be of secondary consideration. The ruling passion seems to be, how much have you felled? how much have you planted? Untill men see that their own interests lie in looking well after what they have already opened, this states of things will still continue.

The bug is a great curse in Coorg, but it seems that but little attention has been paid to it as yet. The experience of Ceylon seems to be at fault here. The theory there, I am told, is that it does not last more than three years, and that the higher and damper estates suffer most from it (some very high places they say were abandoned), and that the ravages of the bug decrease in proportion as the altitude decreases, till in the lower places there is no bug at all.

Here, the Mercara estate, about the highest in Coorg, suffers but little from bug (gave some 70 tons last year, and more expected this crop), while the lower estates were smothered in it. I think that the bug may be kept down, by keeping the place very clean from the commencement, and only allowing the wood you want to bear, to grow. With regard to weeding, the rule to bury the weed is generally disregarded, and moreover, very often the weed is allowed to go to seed before being removed. This is not the way to eradicate the evil. The system of pruning adopted as far as I have seen, appears to be judicious, and as I have had but little experience in this matter, I refrain from commenting upon it.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Sept.* 10.

BENGAL.

We hear from Jynteah that Captain Morton and Lieutenant Marrett have received the thanks of Government for capturing the rebel leader Purbut and some other villagers. The party of Police Sowars lately sent in search of rebels have returned with several of their number wounded. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government and vigorous measures will now be taken for the apprehension of the offenders.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 7.

OOTACAMUND.

The Library.—A gentleman connected with the Ootacamund Library Committee has told us, that our remarks regarding the management of that Institution which appeared in our last were rather too severe. There was so little of personal feeling in what we wrote, that at the time of writing we were acquainted with but one name on the Committee, and this of a friend of ours. We wish we could persuade people here that we write on public grounds, and that we are so far considerate and indulgent, that not one half of the complaints and murmurs which reach us is committed to type in this paper. It now appears that the reason why so few of new and readable books are inserted in the Library, and the reason why the rooms are not better decorated and furnished, are, that the Committee has been paying off towards the purchase of the building in which this grand Literary Institute is accommodated. We submit with all respect that these are neither sufficient nor good reasons for subscribers being put on such short commons. They subscribe for books and newspapers, and they expect to have both in abundance together with a room or rooms becoming a public establishment which charges so highly for the scanty fare it provides. Subscribers have nothing to do with any investment in landed property which the Committee may choose to make. If such an investment was contemplated, or considered desirable, a special application should have been made for the purpose, and money obtained for books should most decidedly not have been spent upon bricks. We repeat that the literary stores of the Ootacamund Library are a disgrace to its name; that the most popular and recent works are not to be had there; and that the books which are to be had, with a few exceptions, are such as most people have seen and read at least ten years ago. Nothing of course would be said of the antiquarian nature of the stock, and the primitive taste of the Committee, if such a high rate of subscription as three and a half rupees a month, or four guineas a year, was not charged. Neither is the circumstance of all the Committee men giving their services free, any excuse for the wretched collection of books which subscribers are called upon to inspect, but not to read. Voluntary labour has greater objections than it would seem at first, just as a man undertaking to feed the poor would obtain little credit to himself by filling the recipients of his favors with kind words. No one here knows of when the committee meets, or what it does. There appear to be no annual meeting, no votes of subscribers for new committee men—both very desirable measures for an "infusion of new blood," as a native contemporary recently said with reference to the supply of beef. If Ootacamund was not such a dull and dreary place a place in which the saying, "half a loaf is better than no bread," is as true of the literary store house as it is of the staff of life, this Library of ours would have been consigned long ago to the repast of moles and bats, there being unfortunately no white ants present. Some more of the committee men will perhaps say that we strike too harshly, that we talk like those of a parent given to a child, are intended to make them mend their ways—literately as far as the Library is concerned, and materially upon the point of the blunt mound of earth in front of the Institution they supervise, the same having a hole adjacent looking like a rabbit trap, but better calculated to break the legs of horses and men.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Sept.* 10.

BANGALORE.

ACCORDING TO A SICK-LEAVE WALLAH.

With the exception of the benefits derived from its climate, this is in my opinion by no means a cheerful place to live in; that remark is made after due trial of the place and the people. What with its coming Railway, growing number of Hotels, its Season when the Big wigs honour it with their presence, its Rotten Row, its Lamps, its New Race Course, its Police Court, famous Penal Code, Small Cause Court, and imposing black robed Judge, Theatre, Lal Baugh Gardens, Bangalore is a pretentious cantonment; it only wants a "Duomo" to make it fit for a place in all the Guide Books, but as most of the changes are in their infancy, they are all very defective, and sadly in want vigorous and unprejudiced master hand. It is in a kind of transition state and it will be a happy thing when people and things here find their level. I hear of grievances "all a-round" and I will just mention a few; first then, as to the lighting of Bangalore; it is certainly a misnomer calling the place lighted—the faint flicker in each lamp is just sufficient to show how dark it really is; are the dirty lamps bad and insufficient oil, and carelessly trimmed wicks, make it impossible for them to be of any use and they are an eye sore to the place—and yet I believe there is a large establishment of people paid for this very work, but on that subject we are almost as much in the dark as the cantonment at 8 o'clok P.M. Then as to the roads, they have increased in number greatly, I am told, during the last ten years but it must be rather in quantity than quality, for the prepetual bumps and thumps one gets during an evening drive does not say much for the state they are in. The Railway is "progressing slowly" as poor Mrs. Cooperfield did, and will be finished some day unless stopped by the *Millenium* or Dr. Cumming, which is the same thing. The Hotels are increasing in number so rapidly that they are quite a nuisance as the best houses are taken up for these expensive abodes of discomfort and starvation. When this place was under Military law, (the best law in my opinion for India) people say there was some leave or license required before rents could be raised far beyond the means of officers whose incomes have not increased with the march of progress and "developement of the resources." Some permission was required before the best dwelling houses could be appropriated to Hotels; now-a-days, I find one officer, soldier thongh he be, is afraid of having a Hotel on each side of him, and intends to beat an ignoble retreat into a more private locality, and another officer who had (as he thought) setled his family comfortably at Bangalore to escape the heat of Madras, was lately threatened by his landlord, who has the Penal Code mania, with a large increase to his rent and the horrific legal proceedings if abject submission was not made by the tenant, a most unreasonable demand which would probably never have been thought of, had the officer been present to protect his family from annoyance, but "law" is a mania here just now and as usual the unprotected female seems to be its chief victim. There is no proper system in the Bangalore Hotels, it is one uncomfortable scramble from morning till night, nothing punctually brought to the guests but the "Bill"—One Hotel has a Table d'hote—a thing that would never be popular in India and which never succeeds where everybody knows everybody else. And as for "privacy" the Hotel keepers ignore the word; they hire a large house divide and subdivide the rooms with mats and chicks about six feet high, and think people ought to be satisfied.

One lady on enquiring for rooms in one of the Hotels was shewn into a small slip off the public room, furnished with a bed, table and chair, and separated by a semi-diaphanous partition of red Turkey cloth in pannels, with a door in the centre of it; and on the lady saying that she supposed the room on the other side was one of the suite belonging to the bed room she was told, "Oh no ma'am that room is occupied by Captain so and so—of such and such a—Regt." Innocence, confidence and trust, in one's fellow creatures, are very touching characteristics, but there is such a thing as carrying these virtues beyond reasonable bounds. The lady who told me the story appeared to have travelled a good deal and doubtless had found that Providence takes most care of those who take care of themselves, but she merely remarked to the landlady that she preferred to sneeze and cough without being overheard and also that perhaps the Captain "snored" a thing she had a horror of. Another lady (as I expressed the utmost sympathy I must register her complaint) sent up here by her husband for her health was literally driven back again to the Plains for want of sufficient and proper nourishment, although paying daily a high sum for board and lodging. If some of the American rules were adopted in the Hotels it would a great blessing to passing guests. The new Rotten Row up and down the Parade ground is a great improvement to the former "ammer, ammer, ammer, oh the ard igh road." The Bands play too late and half the colds contracted by children and delicate women, are caught between six and seven P.M., when the bands play; the Banglore climate is a very treacherous one, and after the sun sets and before it rises, the chill air and heavy dews are most hurtful.

The Theatricals have come to a stand still for want of effeminate looking men to act ladies parts—for some reasons this is a pity, as there are some capital actors here, but it is always a very qualified compliment to tell a man he makes a "capital woman" as Captain Fitz Battleane bearded like a bard, told Ensign Smooth-face the other day.

There is one class of natives very common at Bangalore namely the Canarese and a more servile snake-like race cannot be; both they and all the rest are getting alarmingly independent,—and seem as delighted with the Police Office and Small Cause Court, as children are with new dolls. My cooks help called a Peon and walked off a slim Maty boy her fellow servant to the Police, got him fined a few Rupees and from that day reigned supreme in the compound. My gardener having a spite against his fellow servant the cook takes him up to the Police and gets him fined a rupee for sneezing over the flowers. But English people here complain that they can get no redress or protection from the Police at all, and the unprotected females say they are quite at the mercy of their servants. The wonderful Penal Code would answer I dare say 100 years hence, but its use is at present rather premature in a place like this filled with Military, who are perfect children where law is concerned—but if we are to have *Law Courts*, let us have *Lawyers*, the genuine article as the Yankees say. Then Law will be more likely to be on more intimate terms with justice. English law unless modified will never suit the Natives of India; one might as well expect the dress worn in Lapland to suit the lightly clad Hindoo—"circumstances alter cases" and the absurd want of judgment displayed generally in Mofussil Courts is too common to excite even indignation.

The spiritual condition of Bangalore ought to be flourishing, for lately an officer of some service has admitted himself into Holy orders," and draws large congregations it is said. We are told in the Bible "let everything be done decently and in order;" well! an officer preaching in a large station like this, filled with Government chaplains, and Missionaries, is as much out of place as a village parson would be if seen on the village green teaching the school childern the "goose step" in full canonicals.

The Society of Bangalore seems rather cliquetsh. The present comparatively easy access to the place, and its having become in consequence a kind of "Margate" is perhaps in some degree the reason of this, but a great deal more might be done by the heads of Sooiety than they seem inclined to do. Economy, new lightism and scandal, how often all go together, seem the order of the day—all your Madrasites keep yourselves to yourselves and ask each other, over and over again to dull dinners only enlivened by the "two Bulbuls" (also imported) for Bangalore boasts no musicians amongst its residents just now. On the whole, I am disappointed with this your much-boasted sanitarium. Physically it may have a healthy influence, but it is stiff, pretentious and painfully proper, a bad, very bad small edition of the Presidency capital, and I shall go away somehow with the idea that good spirits and pleasant chat are unbecoming in Bangalore as mentioned in the features of an undertaker. Profound solemnity seems the characteristic of the place, a smile is an impropriety, a laugh high treason, any one with good animal spirits would not be tolerated for a week. I met two or three boisterously jolly men in Madras, who if by chance they came here, would I feel convinced be beaten out of the Cantonment with sticks and staves, so I hope they will see this description and keep the neighbourhood. The band-stand every evening reminds me of my Aunt's funeral, where, as the good kind soul had left us all presents or legacies, we looked decrously sad and as if opressed with an idea of the vanity of life. Sometimes one meets a bright pleasant face, bearing up gallantly against the general despondency, but it looks like a rose-bud in a methodist parson's button hole, out of place and almost sacrilegious.

The messes are hospitable, and some of their members take a Mark Tapley view of their fate and with threatricals, cricket matches, balls, &c., make a creditable attempt to be jolly and to the intense dismay of the more seriously disposed occasionally succeed, but the effervescence soon subsides and the sermon—and soda-water view of life reigns supreme.

If you publish this impartial critique of Bangalore perhaps I may give you my idea of the Neilgherries and the Shevaroys, which I intend to visit before my leave expires, the latter about the Christmas holidays when as I hear all Madras Cockneydom rushes to the "Shevs" to inhale cool air and let off their guns at the empty air. P.S.—I have just read in the letter of a Bangalore correspondent of one of the papers, your own, perhaps, that the Commander-in-Chief was so delighted with a Highland fling danced before him "that he outraged all military etiquette by pouring out himself a glass of grog for the dancer." This is Bangalore to the life. That a Commander-in-Chief and "an Excellency" should enjoy a dance or at all events that he should allow his enjoyment to be manifest and even give a practical proof of it by pouring out a glass of grog, is horrible to the well-regulated Bangalore mind. How could such a man command an army? A glass of grog!! If it had been even champagne or claret but vulgar grog! Sir Hope will never get over it.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 12.

WYNAAD.

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From A. C. Barnes, Esq., Secretary to the Planters' Association, to Colonel W. I. Birdwood, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Vithery, Wynad, 22d May 1863.

Sir,—I. The Committee of the Planters' Association desire to offer some remarks in explanation of their letter to Government of the 21st of January 1863, in reference to the small progress made in the construction of the road between Manantoddy and Luckady via Terriote.

2. In paragraph 19 of Lieutenant-Colonel Ouchterlony's report, "Proceedings of the Madras Government 8th April 1863, No. 840," it is stated that the Committee had "omitted to mention that the working season had been curtailed by remarkably unseasonable falls of rain enduring up to the 27th December 1862, or three weeks only previous to the date of their communication to Government. Until these rains and the apprehension of their continuance had passed away it was naturally impossible to mould bricks or to collect brick-makers, sawyers, &c."

3. In the Committee's communication to Government their remarks pointed naturally to earth work and the widening of this road and to the construction of bridges made of timber, of which material the Committee understands it is still proposed to build the greater portion of them.

4. It has been the desire of the Planters' Association to make every allowance for difficulties operating against the speedy completion of this and other roads in Wynad, and the Committee would not have omitted to note unseasonable falls of rain enduring to the 27th December 1862 had the same came under their observation. The rain fall registered at Luckady by Pluviometre, was as follows:—

1862, August	43 20	Inches.
,, September	27 40	,,
,, October	10 10	,,
,, November	4 75	,,
,, December	3 50	,,

In December there were twenty-six days on which no rain fell. The fall of rain in March was 84 inches, with no complaint of interruption to Public works.

5. The District Engineer of Malabar testifies in his report, "that this communication (Manantoddy to Luckady via Terrioot) is not in such a backward state as is represented by the Planters' Association." Upon this it is only necessary to remark that the result of Captain Bean's inspection in March can hardly be taken as a reply to the Association's representations in January

6. As proof of the great importance of the Range Officer of Wynad commencing operations vigorously as early as possible, it appears from the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to examine the road from Lukeady to Terrioot dated 29th April 1863, that on the first ten miles eleven bridges large and small were required, yet not one had been erected, the Sub-Committee observing one only in course of construction and material being collected for two others, yet three at least of these streams will be unfordable during the rains.

7. The Committee trust they will be pardoned for again bringing this subject to the notice of the Government, but it appeared most important to remove any cause for the impression they would address His Excellency the Governor in Council on any subject upon insufficient grounds or with unreasonable precipitancy.

From A. C. Barnes, Esq, Secretary to the Planters' Association, to Colonel W. I. Birdwood, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Vithery, Wynad, 25th May 1863.

Sir,—1. The Planters' Association of Western India, desire most respectfully to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of allowing the Range Officer of Wynad competent assistance for the prosecution of Public Works in this district.

2. The Association need scarcely point out the very large extent of country over which those works are prosecuted, a circumstance much aggravated by the difficulty of locomotion.

3. It appears from Lieutenant Colonel Ouchterlony's report, "Proceedings of Government 8th April 1863, No. 840," that the desirability of confining the Range Officer's duties within narrower limits has been recommended; this coupled with the fact that in no single year has the Officer in charge of the District been able to expend the yearly allotment, will, the Association trusts, make the request that two competent Overseers be detailed for the Wynad works appear reasonable to the Government.

From Captain W. Syme, First Assistant District Engineer, Wynad Range, to Colonel W. I. Birdwood R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Manantoddy, 29th May 1863.

Sir,—1. Before proceeding to give a detailed report of the progress made in carrying out the scheme for the road communications of Wynad Range, and the present condition of the work I think it necessary to revert to the report made by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Ouchterlony in March last, as well as to the remarks of the District Engineer, in his letter, No. 312, of the 11th March 1863, with reference to the road between Manantoddy and Vythery via Terrioot.

2. At that time I informed Lieutenant-Colonel Ouchterlony and Captain Bean that I had no doubt about the completion of temporary timber bridges along the whole of that line within the official year; I regret that the result has not answered my anticipations, though I think it will be admitted that their non-fulfilment has been owing to circumstances which it was impossible for me to control.

3. Captain Bean writing on the 11th March notices the unusually long continuance of the rains in 1862; since then, not only have two great native festivals occurred, which for the time they lasted drew away the whole labour of the District, but commencing from the middle of March up to this date, the weather has been such as not merely to impede operations, but to make work at times absolutely impossible. Throughout the month of April rain was as heavy and nearly as continuous as during the worst period of the monsoon, causing floods that not only prevented progress, but also did great damage to, and threw back much that was in hand. I was in consequence compelled to abandon my intention of building several masonry bridges for which the materials were all prepared, and to substitute timber as a temporary expedient; at the same time, I beg to observe that although temporary yet being constructed of the best materials available, they are substantial enough to bear traffic for the next two or three years to come.

4. The bridging of the road between Manantoddy and Terrioot I undertook myself; the distance is fifteen and half miles and twenty-five bridges are required, of which the following is a list:—

1.	8 feet span,	Rubble abutments and timber superstructure, completed.
2.	14 feet ,,	Pile bridge, completed.
3.	12 feet ,,	Brick abutments, timber superstructure, completed.
4.	18 feet ,,	Ditto. one abutment completed, the weather has rendered it impossible to proceed with the other abutment; piles have accordingly been temporarily substituted, the materials are all ready and the bridge will be completed within the next week.
5.	16 feet span,	Pile bridge, materials all ready on the spot, is now in course of construction and will be completed in a few days.
6.	12 feet ,,	Ditto, completed.
7.	20 feet ,,	Pile bridge, materials ready on the spot, will be put in hand immediately on the completion of Nos. 4 and 5 and completed as rapidly as possible.
8.	10 feet ,,	Timber, completed.
9 & 10.	10 feet ,,	Timber, in course of construction, will be completed in a few days.
11, 12, & 13.	12 feet ,,	Timber completed. A broad river here intervenes which will require a large bridge, and at present is crossed by a jungdar.
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,		Varying from 12 to 14 feet each; timber, all completed.

Making twenty bridges completed, four in a very forward state to be finished next week and one within a few days after.

5. In this section of the road eleven swamps and paddy flats have to be crossed by embankments, most of which were commenced last season, but have been completed this year to an average height of two and a half feet above the highest water mark, the total length of these embankments being about eleven hundred yards, very heavy cuttings have also been encountered:

6. At no part is the road less than sixteen feet, and almost the whole of it is eighteen feet broad, and as soon as the bridging is finished it will moreover be fit for any traffic to the Lowlands to pass over it. In many places metalling is absolutely necessary, before it can be practicable for carts during the monsoon, although perfectly so during the dry weather.

7 Two small pieces of rock have to be removed to enable me to report the whole of this portion of the road as complete, but hitherto I have not succeeded in obtaining such labour as is required for blasting operations, these obstructions, however, do not absolutely prevent the passage of carts.

8. Some further drainage is desirable which can be safely deferred until next season.

9. From Terrioot to Vythery a section of four miles was given on contract to Planters, Messes. Reid and Haden, with whom I have had a good deal of trouble with respect to the proper fulfilment of their agreement.

10. In this portion there are four bridges necessary, two of which of thirty feet span each constructed of sawn timber on piles have been completed by me, in default of the performance of their bargain by the Contractors; two others of eight feet span each are not yet commenced, which also I fear I shall have to make for them, but having material ready there will be but little delay in their completion.

11. A good deal of rock has to be removed in these four miles, some of which must be blasted before carts can pass, a great deal of it, however, remains, the removal of which may be effected by mere manual labour, or by fire and which is strictly within the terms of the Contractors' agreement.

12. From this to Vythery a distance of eleven miles, the bridging has been given on contract to Mr. Charles Huxham, who also superintended the cutting of that portion of the road.

13. The earth work on this section has been exceedingly heavy, being along the side of steep hills, and the cuttings very deep, a great deal of large timber, jungle and bamboo has also been encountered; the whole of it, however, with the exception of about one mile, is completed, with the exception also of some rocky obstructions for which I hope shortly to obtain labour.

14. The number bridges on this part is thirteen, some of which are by no means easy to construct; and I regret to say that Mr. Huxham has just at the most critical time, met with obstructions that I will take a later opportunity to advert to, they have already caused much delay, and unless speedily removed will prove a serious hindrance to the opening of the line before the end of the monsoon.

15. The bridges of timber of about twenty feet span each have been constructed in a very substantial and excellent manner by Mr. Huxham. This gentleman has been delayed in completing the remainder of the smaller bridges owing to his having had to concentrate the whole of his available labor on two very large bridges of three bays each; one of these although seriously retarded by the damage done by the floods, he was proceeding with very satisfactorily and had got in the piles for the centre bay, when he said was stopped from going still by the refusal of the proprietor of the land on which the timber had been cut to allow him to remove it, and taking legal proceedings to prevent it. The above named proprietor only purchased the land on the 28th of April, long previous to which, Mr. Huxham had by permission of the then proprietor, cut the timber and agreed to pay for the same.

16. The smaller bridges, which vary from fourteen to twenty-eight feet, are being preceded with, the greater part of the material is ready on the spot, and they will shortly be completed.

17. One large bridge I have been compelled to abandon for the present, and to order a jungdar as temporary substitute. The water at this place rise to a height of twenty-four feet during the monsoon, and as it is fed by streams running from the mountains, and through thick jungle, they bring down great quantities of heavy debris and uprooted trees, the piles must be of very large size and require to be deeply sunk; the materials had been all prepared, and considerable progress made in sinking holes for the piles when the heavy rains destroyed almost all that had been done, and I find it perfectly hopeless to expect Mr. Huxham to get them again sunk before the burst of the monsoon.

18. Two of the bridges will be required close to Vythery, but these I propose to build of masonry after the monsoon, and it will be of no consequence as a slight detour by a bye-road, not increasing the distance more than a quarter of a mile, connects the finished part of the new with the old Government road through Vythery.

19. Between Vythery and the head of the Tambracherry Ghat one bridge only is incomplete, and is being built under Lieutenant Kennedy's superintendence; it is of thirty-two feet span with abutments of rough stone in chunam and timber superstructure, the abutments of which will be finished within a few days. A temporary bridge has also been thrown over which prevents any obstruction at this point during the progress of the permanent one.

20. From this to the head of the Ghat three culverts of the rough stone in chunam have been built this season, three bridges repaired, and one built with abutments of rough stone in chunam.

21. On the whole line therefore between Manantoddy and the head of the Ghat there occur no less than forty-seven bridges, of which twenty-five have been completed and completed this season, nine are in a forward state, three have been repaired, one abandoned for the present, and the materials ready for the whole of the remainder with the exception of the one alluded to as having been stopped by the owner of the land having prevented the removal of the timber required for its completion.

22. *From Vythery to Challapoya and Cullpatty*—The commencing of this road was delayed owing to the impossibility of my giving the work personal superintendence, the absence of all subordinate assistance, and the inability of any Planter undertaking a contract during the season of picking and preparing the Coffee crop. It has been given on contract to Mr. T. Ferguson an excellent trace laid out, and the work pushed on by him with great energy and success. The total distance is about eleven miles, it has not, however, been accurately measured.

23. At the end nearest Challapoya, Mr. Ferguson has nearly completed a length of five miles, and is rapidly working up to Vythery, I fully expect this line to be fit for cart traffic by the end of the present year (non-official). The large bridges will be entirely of timber, and the smaller of masonary abutments and timber superstructure.

24. The contract for this work was only undertaken by Mr. Ferguson in March last, and while the rapidity of its execution is no doubt mainly owing to the energy and ability of that gentleman, yet I must take this opportunity of also giving its due share of credit to the very valuable and kind assistance given by Mr. Vertue, the Superintendent of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s estates, in placing at our disposal the whole of his available labor and the loan of his tools. I should also recognize the ready acquiescence on the part of the various proprietors through whose estates the line runs, to the taking up the requisite land, viz., Messrs. Michael Rimington, Christopher Young and Mr. Smith of the Eastern estate.

25. *From Vythery to Sultan's Battery.*—This line will branch off midway on the road between Vythery and Challapoya, it will be about eighteen miles, it is not yet commenced, but I have concluded a contract for its execution by Mr. Ferguson immediately he has completed the line he is now working on.

26. *From Sultan's Battery to Goodaloor.*—The old road via Nellialum is not only long, but for the way it has been traced it is impossible to alter or improve it in any way so as to make it a good road for cart traffic. A line therefore has been taken following the old road between Sultan's Battery and Nellacottah up to within one mile of the latter place, it then has been traced to Goodaloor, a distance of thirteen miles, and by this route the total distance between Sultan's Battery and Goodaloor will be reduced by eight miles.

27. *From Sultan's Battery towards Nellacottah.*—The road has been put into fair riding order, strong wooden bridges are in rapid progress, the piles also and the material for the superstructure nearly ready; to make this a cart road, it will be necessary to skirt five or six hills over which the road now runs, this work has been done by the Sub-Magistrate of Goodaloor under my orders, and will be completed by him.

28. *From Nellacottah to Goodaloor.*—A contract has been given to Mr. Browning of the latter place, he has completed the road on a gradient suitable for carts, to a breadth of twelve feet, and a distance of seven miles from the Goodaloor end; this he is widening to eighteen feet, and also pushing on to join the other portion near Nellacottah, and putting up strong wooden bridges of sawn timber. I expect the whole of this to be completed before the end of December.

29. *From Cullpatty to Tanamaram and Manantoddy.*—The road has been thoroughly repaired, and also the bridges; it is now an excellent riding road, but from the steep gradients it will be very difficult to make it into a cart road; at present no attempt has been made to do so, the traffic moreover is not much as to require it. For this line there are two very wide rivers now crossed by rafts, and nullas bridged, the road could not be available as a cart road. The bridges would be very expensive.

30. *From Manantoddy to Cootiaddy Pass.*—This line is being bridged by local labor under the Superintendence of the Adigarries and the bridges are nearly completed, the road itself is in fair order.

31. *From Manantoddy to the Peria Pass.*—This road was given out to a Native Contractor, who has carried out large works on the coast, to be bridged, and he informs me that in another ten days the whole of it will be completed; the first ten miles out of Manantoddy is now in daily use for wheeled carriages, not only carts but buggies, &c., and only about four miles remain to be repaired to put it into like condition to the head of the Pass.

32. It requires more draining and shaping to make it a finished road, and for this I am now negotiating a contract.

33. By the 1st of January next this road will be fairly tollable.

34. The Contractor would have completed his work ere this but that he has had difficulty with respect to the timber required, for which the Manager of the Estates on the line demanded a rather exhorbitant price, although there is no market for it except for a work in hand of great benefit to the property under his charge; on the contrary Mr. Richmond, another gentleman similarly situated, has afforded every assistance in his power and given material help.

35. I have already reported the condition of the road through Bowally to Mysore, no change has taken place in that; one masonry bridge of considerable size, and three small culverts have to be built when the season permits, but as the want of them does not in any way interfere with the traffic, I have given precedence to other works of a more pressing nature.

36. The road that you allude to as being uselessly repaired, viz., between Munangady and Sultan's Battery is being done out of Local Funds by the Deputy Collector and I have no control over that expenditure.

37. The road between Panamaram and Sultan's Battery is in excellent condition for riding; though steep in places it is passable for carts, and no bridges are required except over a wide river close to Panamaram; this makes three such rivers between Manantoddy and Sultan's Battery, and until these are bridged nothing will make this road available for cart traffic during the monsoon.

38. Having given a resumé of all the works under my charge, I beg to bring to your notice the very useless and inefficient subordinate assistance at my disposal; with works going on in such various directions, and at such distances apart, which can only be reached on horseback, it is impossible for me to give that constant attention to the whole that is desirable; the two Assistants I have are perfectly ignorant of the work required from them, and I cannot trust them to look after any thing, or give them any discretionary power, I have already requested to be relieved of them as a great and unremunerative expense, and I beg to repeat the request.

39. The assistance that I really require and without which it is impossible for me to get work done well, rapidly, and economically, is an experienced Supervisor, to whom I could look to inspect, report upon, and give directions to carry out any thing that will not admit of the delay of a reference to myself or a personal inspection on my part. At present in the event of pressing office business, sickness, or accidents to my horses, there is always a chance of work being interrupted at the most critical times, and delayed from my inability to be on the spot just when required. The gap could be filled up by a subordinate native class, so that the expense would be much the same, and very much more satisfactory in its results.

40. You mention in your letter the advisability of my giving contracts to Planters; I am always desirous of doing so, but there are few who are in a position to undertake them, most of them being merely Superintendents of Estates, whose whole time and attention is required in the service of their proprietors. I have, however, as you will observe, availed myself of this mode of getting the works carried out in the cases of Messrs. Browning, Ferguson, Reid, Haden, and Huxham, as well of a Native Contractor. I hear of no others who would be likely to undertake contracts except on terms such as would overstep even the bounds of liberality.

41. I am very glad that I have been afforded the opportunity of sending in this report, as well as of replying to your suggestions regarding obtaining assistance from the Planters of Wynad; I have long been placed in a position of great hardship and difficulty in constantly hearing of complaints forwarded by one person and the other, as well as by that body calling itself the Planters' Association, and being prevented from my position in taking any notice of what I knew to be untrue, as I have been unable to call upon officially to do so. I believe the report I have made will show the extent and difficulty of the work that has been laid out for me to execute, and be a full answer to any representations that may have been made on the subject; had I had the opportunity I could have always repiled satisfactorily to the complaints that the impatience of people who do not understand, or else who wilfully close their eyes to the difficulties that have to be encountered, have I know reached Government. For my part I have used every endeavour to push on work; it is, however, a very different thing for men in the position of coffee planters, with estates of a few acres to look after, and with convenient permanent lines for coolies to collect and keep the latter, from what I have to do, that is taking them into the heart of the jungle, putting them into lines far from bazaars or any conveniences, such as natives always like to be near, and employing them on really hard work, very different to the weeding of an estate, the picking of a crop, and such other light labor as they are in the habit of doing. This makes it nearly impossible to get together and to keep for any time gangs of coolies, and I am confident no one had it not been for the great assistance given me by Mr. Ballard, and under his orders by his subordinates, it would have been impossible for me or the gentlemen to whom I have given out contracts to have done one tenth part of the work that has been got through, even although I have been paying rates slightly higher than those given by the Planters, with whom it is impossible for me to compete on even terms owing to the circumstances above detailed.

42. You suggest that I should in addition to offering contracts, request assistance in coolies from the Planters; the great want in Wynad is always labour, and as I have above mentioned, most of the residents are merely Managers of Estates, not proprietors, and consequently they would not be justified in diverting labour from the properties under their charge except such as may be surplus; this however, I have scarcely ever heard of occurring, and I should not consequently think of making it a cause of complaint, except when I know that individuals are in the habit of talking of their willingness to give such assistance, and I find that whenever applied to for it, it always happens that this request is ill-timed and there is always something particular to be done which prevents it being complied with.

43. As an instance I have the authority of the Officer in charge of the Tambracherry Ghat to mention the extent of aid of this nature that may be expected.

44. The present Chairman of the Planters' Association is one of those who I understand is loudest in his complaints, and who has very frequently made large promises and offers of assistance, the latter always in the future tense. On assuming charge of the Ghat Lieutenant Kennedy found as I do, that it was impossible to attract labor on the same terms as given by the Planters, he at once offered an increased rate, Mr. Gordon, the gentleman I allude to, expressed to him his fears that he would in consequence have difficulty in getting his usual supply of coolies from the Coast, and to provide against the contingency, immediately sent off into the Mysore country to try and obtain labour from thence. In this I believe he succeeded. However, even the increased rate given by Lieutenant Kennedy did not prove sufficiently attractive to make the difference apprehended by Mr. Gordon, and the former having been requested by me to look after some work in his immediate neighbourhood considered it a fair opportunity to ask Mr. Gordon for assistance in the way of coolies, making some remark about help so often promised by that gentleman. In place of sending coolies, however, Mr. Gordon replied that he considered he was giving assistance to Government in abstaining from drawing off his labour from the Coast, and truth being that having taken alarm at the increased rate, he had obtained so much labour from Mysore that he could not employ the same number of the other coolies that he would otherwise have required, and the Mysore men having received advances besides being better labourers, he either could not or did not wish to get rid of them.

45. This gentleman on one occasion did lend me some coolies to repair a piece of the road that had become miry, and they were employed in shoring down the banks of a nullah and doing some slight repairs; owing however, to the very bad weather, I found they did but little and their work very expensive, although I did not wish to be ungracious enough to say so to Mr. Gordon, but when he afterwards in similar weather made an offer to put more at my disposal, I was obliged to decline.

46. This would appear to be a contradiction to what I have stated above, but it must be remembered that that labor which circumstances made expensive to me, would have been the same if employed on the Estate, while it was a very convenient way of getting work and pay for coolies until finer weather, whom it would not have done to have lost by not finding both for them.

47. I have alluded to Mr. Huxham having met with obstruction in building one of his large bridges on the road between Vythery and Terrioot.

48. The circumstances of the case are these:—

Mr. Huxham made an arrangement with a Nair, the proprietor of land on the line of road, to allow him to cut timber for the bridges on payment of a stipulated price, and in pursuance of that agreement, had felled a quantity of timber; Mr. Gordon subsequently purchased part of this land, and his first act was to forbid Mr. Huxham to remove the timber, or to come upon his property to saw it up, and proceeded to obtain an injunction to prevent his doing so; this occurred about the beginning of this month, the very time when we were straining every nerve to get the bridging completed before the monsoon. The matter is, I believe, before the Collector of Malabar, and meanwhile the the road remains impassable. Mr. Huxham does not claim any timber except what he had cut in pursuance of his agreement before Mr. Gordon became proprietor of the land, although I believe, in ignorance of Mr. Gordon's rights, he was about to cut some more trees, this however he at once desisted from on learning his mistake.

49 It is most distasteful to me to be obliged to go into a matter that verges on personality, but I cannot in justice to myself, abstain from showing how little assistance I can expect even from those whose interest should lead them to afford it, and who are the most clamorous in their complaints; and who by merely stating that half of the facts which (deprived of the other half) lends colour and plausibility to their statements create a most unfair idea of the true state of things.

From Captain W. Syme, First Assistant District Engineer, Wynad Range, to Colonel W. I. Birdwood, R. E. Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Manantoddy, 5th June 1863.

Sir,—I beg leave to make an addition to my letter of the 29th ultimo, and thus repair an oversight which otherwise might have the appearance of not appreciating the good offices of some gentlemen in South Wynad who have invariably shown themselves very obliging and ready to give every assistance in their power; I refer to Superintendents and Managers of Messrs. Leckie and Co.'s estates, more especially to Mr Buckham the Manager of the Luckady Estate, and to Mr. Huxham the proprietor of the Arrah Mullah Estate.

Order thereon, 10th June 1863, No. 1,607.

1. From a perusal of Captain Syme's report recorded above, the Government are convinced that the progress of operations in the Wynad country has been on the whole satisfactory, considering the difficulties that have to be contented with; Captain Syme appears to have acted with much judgment and energy, and is deserving of great credit for pushing on the work as he has done.

2. As soon as the scheme for conducting the executive operations of the Department Public Works shall have been definitely settled, the Superintending Engineer will be so good as to repeat what arrangements he would propose for affording Captain Syme's efficient aid for the vigorous prosecution of the work he is engaged upon; but until then, steps should be taken for placing at that Officer's disposal the services of an experienced Subordinate in room of those at present employed and reported by Captain Syme as useless.

(True Extract.)

W. Birdwood, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer 7th Division.
,, Secretary to the Planters' Association Wynad.
—*Neilgherry Excelsior, September* 10.

DEARTH OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

(Englishman, Sept. 7.)

The last mail has brought out the verification of a prophecy which we made in these columns but a short time ago, although every means have been taken to conceal its fulfilment. The contumely and injustice which the military medical service has received, and the consequent distrust and aversion with which that service is regarded in the surgical schools and amongst the profession from them, and cannot trust them to look after any thing, or give them any discretionary power, I have already requested to be relieved of them as a great and unremunerative expense, and I beg to repeat the request.

39. The assistance that I really require and without which it is impossible for me to get work done well, rapidly, and economically, is an experienced Supervisor, to whom I could look to inspect, report upon, and give directions to carry out any thing that will not admit of the delay of a reference to myself or a personal inspection on my part. At present in the event of pressing office business, sickness, or accidents to my horses, there is always a chance of work being interrupted at the most critical times, and delayed from my inability to be on the spot just when required. The gap could be filled up by a subordinate native class, so that the expense would be much the same, and very much more satisfactory in its results.

40. You mention in your letter the advisability of my giving contracts to Planters; I am always desirous of doing so, but there are few who are in a position to undertake them, most of them being merely Superintendents of Estates, whose whole time and attention is required in the service of their proprietors. I have, however, as you will observe, availed myself of this mode of getting the works carried out in the cases of Messrs. Browning, Ferguson, Reid, Haden, and Huxham, as well of a Native Contractor. I hear of no others who would be likely to undertake contracts except on terms such as would overstep even the bounds of liberality.

41. I am very glad that I have been afforded the opportunity of s

…makes the existence of true spiritualism and to grasp at the deluded shadow. We will not accept the ghost made of a forked stick, a hollow turnip and a candle; nor yet the delusions bred by faith in such fraudulent tricks for want of evidence to the existence of the soul. Of Mr. Spicer's book upon Strange Things there is much which ought to be said. The author ridicules the spiritualists' theory, and thinks Mr. Howitt somewhat credulous. Things, he observes:—

"Mr. W. Howitt, in his interesting works on the 'Supernatural,' has (Vol. II., p. 234) the following note:—

'Whilst this is going through the press, a phenomenon of a most extraordinary kind has shown itself in America. Mr. Mawler, a photographer of Boston, and a medium, was astonished, on taking a photograph of himself, to find also by his side the figure of a young girl, which he immediately recognized as that of a deceased relative. The circumstance made a great excitement. Numbers of persons rushed to his rooms, and many have found deceased friends photographed with themselves.

'The matter has been tested in all possible ways, but without detection of any imposture.'

That Mr. W. Howitt honestly believes whatever he asserts, no one who is acquainted with that gentleman's private character will for an instant doubt. What remains to be stated merely shows how easily deceit may be practised.

After reading the above note, the writer and a friend, who is an amateur photographer, strolled up Regent Street, and entering the first studio, mentioned their wish to have a 'spirit' photograph.

'Two gentlemen—spirit-photograph,' said the matter-of-fact artist to his assistant. And, in a few minutes, a very interesting *carte de visite* was produced,—the writer, as spirit, extending a shadowy arm over his astonished friend, the portly representative of matter.

The process is simplicity itself. Upon one side of the place, highly sensitized in the usual manner, the 'spirit' (be it person or picture) is first taken in an indistinct manner, the object sitting only half the accustomed time. The developing agents not being applied until the "material" party has been added, the letter's picture and the spirit's appear together!"

But Mr. Howitt is honest, earnest, in what we hold to be his delusion; and like every honest man who boldly utters what he thinks, and is ready to face unpopularity for what he takes to be the truth, he is entitled not merely to toleration, but to respect. Whatever we may say about his 'spiritualist' doctrines, he has discharged his conscience fairly, and does fearless battle for his cause. In Mr. Spicer's book we have a farrago of ghost stories. And a light handling of 'spiritualism' by one who seems afraid of his ghosts as to dish up his subject in a mock-rational way. He starts a magnetic theory of apparitions thus, *apropos* of a man whose death far away was signified by an upsetting of the furniture of his bedchamber in England:—

"It is no doubt stretching the theory to a startling point, to intimate even a suggestion that, in the case of a man dying in the West Indies, the magnetic agent could exercise a disturbing power in his British bedchamber. Nevertheless, if there be anything at all in the hypothesis, there may well be this, and more. As before-mentioned, it must always be held in mind that, knowing as yet but imperfectly the conditions of these fluid agents, we cannot logically assign any precise limitation to their field of action. We have just referred to the announced discovery that electricity need no intermediate artificial agent to direct it to a distant point.

It is known that magnetoid currents can be generated in the system. *Can* be? That they consitute, in fact, one of its essential features. It is known that under certain rare conditions, they have been developed—vitalized; and reveal themselves, almost like a second being, to a remote independent sense; while the source from which they spring remains—sometimes wholly unconscious, sometimes dreamily sensible, of their operations.

With the approach of the last hour of mortal strife, the faltering mind sinks down, as for a moment's rest, on some familiar scene; 'babbles' of its youth's green fields; searches out hungrily a beloved face; penetrates the chaos of long forgotten years to drag forth from its grave of many years some sweet remembrance. In such a moment, the lines are laid for the transmission of the swift and secret intelligencer. Sight—that delicate sense, most easily deceived, but also, sometimes, at Macbeth's supping, "worth all the rest"—recognizes its arrival; soul speaks to soul; the 'spectre' is complete.

It is utterly impossible to resist the conviction that the great majority of such narratives as the following are, if not literally, at least substantially true. Types of a very numerous class of anecdote, they have been selected rather for their close authentication and recent occurrence, that for involving any very uncommon feature."

And again, of another story:—

"In a treatise intended to be little more than hypothetical, it would be vain to discuss psychologically every example we introduce to proof, with a view of reconciling conflicting features. It must suffice to indicate a path of inquiry, not apparently impracticable, and to supply such minutiæ as may assist to clear the way. With regard to the case just quoted, it is to be observed that Mrs. M——, a naturally nervous person, had long been in delicate health. There subsisted a strong attachment between herself and the faithful attendant who had been compelled to quit her side. The absence of the latter might have passed painfully on her mistress's mind, even in sleep, quickening the pre-disposing causes, and supervening, so to speak, an atmosphere for the reception of one of those mysterious pictures, to which, however, her outward sense was close.

But then a further process would become necessary, before a third person, in whom such predisposition is presumed to exist, can be witness of the vision. What then, is this process? Is it possible to assign to the combined action of the missing currents such a power as—dispensing with predisposition in the case of a third party—might mock the latter's senses with a spectrum, while his system retained its normal state? as, in chemistry, two other invisible subtle agents, carburetted hydrogen and phosphorus, will produce another that is visible—flame? If that were admissible, it would tend to the solution of a large class of incidents in which many eyes and ears have borne witness to the same phenomenon."

Here, too:—

"Returning to the subject of the electric currents, the power of which to move substances has been abundantly shown (the old conjurors knew something of their value see "*Les Bigarrures du Seigneur des Accords*"), need we search beyond their irregular action for an explanation of those remarkable incidents which have been known to accompany the last great change? Strange concussions, atmospheric movements, the ringing of bells, *&c.*, as the electric current darts along the readiest conductor, the actual displacement of heavy inert substances before the silent force of the gaseous combinations suddenly leaping into life—these, and such like phenomena, occurring in the hush and shadow of the chamber of death, may well have acquired a character of the supernatural."

Of the credulity now spreading among polite hosts and guests of the Zadkiels of the day Mr. Spicer writes:—

"In a word, the indulgent spirit of the time is the welcome guild of progress. As every year builds itself upon the roll of time with the seal of some grand discovery—as every successive year reveals its half-suspected wonders, the mind becomes less and less inclined to impose limits upon that vast unexplored ocean, which, like the natural horizon, seems to know no bound but God—and man, as he grows wiser, grows humbler.

Well has it been written: We know not the Alpha of creation. At the very threshold of natural knowledge we stumble and fall. Every day brings the conviction of some error or mistake. The more we study God's works the deeper is the feeling that the growth of wisdom is but the increasing knowledge of our ignorance. A life-time is too short to understand the alpha of any single science upon earth."—(*Protoplast.*) Applying the remark to our present subject, it is, no doubt, to this fruitful misgiving—which might in reality be termed *a better discipline of reason*—that we are indebted for the interesting narrative which would else have never have passed the bounds of a family circle, or, in doing so, would have at least been carefully denuded of such corroboration as name, place, and time afford. In the incidents to be hereafter related these have been supplied without scruple, and without desire for any gratuitous reticence than he writer's discredition might impose."

The authentication here promised is alphabetical. The authorities are Lord ——, a British representative at Vienna; Mrs ——, a lady now living; Mr ——, a gentleman highly esteemed, &c.; Miss ——, the lady to whom Mr —— was paying his addresses; Lord C. A., second son of the Duchess of L—— and nephew to the Lady J T.; Mr A——, who had gone down on a visit to his uncle; Mr B——, of L—— house, Wilts; a lady, Miss B——, on a visit at K——, in Scotland; Mr B——, a gentleman of German descent; Lady C——, the lady of a distinguished physician in bed at her house in P—— street; Colonel St C——, the father of the aunt of a Lady now resident in London; Mr D——, who appeared to Lady S——; Mrs D——, a lady well known in London society and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends; an old family named D——; Mr D——, a young undergraduate of Cambridge; the Rev. E. B——, a gentleman long resident in the neighbourhood of W——; a haunted priory not far from E——, where Mr —— saw a figure of a woman in a long white flowing dress and with very long black hair; the grandfather of the Rev. F. H.; Miss F——, who usually slept with Mrs D——; Miss M. F——, on a visit to some friends at a country house; the late Mr G——, a gentleman of large property in Norfolk; Mrs G——, who resides in Devonshire; Mr G——, who lives at M——; Colonel G——, who saw under his bed the figure of a woman with her throat cut "exactly identical with that 'conceived by Mr and Mrs H——;' Mr H——, whose hair moved though he had laid the 'Encyclopædia Britanica' upon it; and Dr H——, to whom Miss M. F—— told of what she had seen; Sir J——, to whom a like revelation was made by Lady C—— F—— street; W. K——, disposed to incredulity; Mrs L——, great aunt of the late Mr G——; Mr and Mrs L——, who had lately returned from India; Madame L——, a friend of lady of a distinguished German diplomatist; Alderman L——, a City magnate of fifty years ago; Colonel M——, a French officer; the late Dr M——, distinguished in journalism and general literature; Mr M——and family, occupying a pretty cottage villa in the quiet little village of D——, about ten miles from London; "Captain N——," a name rendered "familiar to us, from its connection with that of the "greatest of our naval heroes;" Mr N——, a deceased friend of Mr R——, an agent and solicitor in large practice; the Countess of P——; another Mr R——; and yet another Mr R——, a gentleman who had realised a very handsome fortune in India; Lady S——, Miss S—— and the Misses S——, who live in Payerne, on the road from Lausanne to Berne; Mrs S——, of K——; Lady J. T——; Sir V—— H——, now holding an important Government situation at Malta; Miss W——, a lady known to the writer's sister; Mr W——, the friend of Mr D——, who had recently returned from Australia. X. Y. Z., it is true, do not appear, but it the world is not to believe Mr Spicer's ghost stories, on the faith of his philosophy with nearly all the alphabet to back it, here is nothing wanted but an appendix to the next edition of *Strange Things among Us*, which shall supply the missing testimony of X. Y. Z. as well as of quibling Q. and I. O. U., the only other letters, that withhold their valuable authentication.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53 "	"
On Demand	" 2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.), 3, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.
" " " "	4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " "	3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " "	2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " "	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " "	On demand	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland	} On demand	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do. 5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do. 5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do. 4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do. 4 do. do.

DEPOSITS.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's debt on account. In Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at Is. 11½d.	"
3 Do.	at Is. 11½d.	"
2 Do.	at Is. 11½d.	"
1 Do.	at Is. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at Is. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" " 3 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 "
Do. 6 "	4 "
Do. 12 "	5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringoletto
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	" Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	" Traveller's Dodecalpadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	" Oxford University Boat Race
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	" Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
" Non Plus	
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand ...	} 1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland do. ...		
On Ireland do. ...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	} 1s. 11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 "
Do. do. 3 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying th e proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. on Demand	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	
" On demand	1s. 11½d.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by specia lagreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent,

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names it in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Recession for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.		
Do. Patent do. do.		
Do. French Calf do. do.		
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.		
Do. do. French Calf with spur boots.		
French Calf Lace Shoes.		

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

They regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
Bombay, April 1863.

For Sale.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manilla size. They will be sold cheap o close the account.

ON SALE.—Just received ex *Hahneman*, best Plated-mounted Carriage Harness, also Buggy Harness of four sorts, Round Brown Driving Carriage and Buggy Reins. To be had of NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Medow Street, next door to Nansee Parpia's Shop.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianofortes, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 29.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 25.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	"
St. Julien Medoc	12	"
St. Estephe	10	"
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	"
CURACOA	42	"
MARASCHINO	40	"
CHERRY BRANDY	30	"
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	"	50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica...	"	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....	"	"
Do....Hollands, in cases.....	"	"
WHISKEY.....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
No. 1	Black Capsule...	35
" Pts.	" "	18
No. 2	Blue "	30
" Pts.	" "	16
No. 3	Yellow "	26
" Pts.	" "	14
No. 4	Green "	22
" Pts.	" "	12
Medoc	Red "	17
" Pts.	" "	9
Brand Cutler & Co		38
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Brand C. & Co. "		32
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Sparkling Nonpareil		38
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Sparkling 1st Quality		32
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Sparkling Nonpareil		38
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Sparkling 1st Quality		32
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Black Seal		28
" Pts.		15
Red Seal		24
" Pts.		12
Agamillado	Black Seal...	32
Pale Amoroso	" "	30
Light Golden	Green "	28
Pale	Brown "	26
Pale	Yellow "	22
Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom		24
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
"	Pts....	24
White	Bottles...	42
"	Pts....	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

BOSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 37, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

BOSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to